COL. BURNSIDE IN JAIL.

He is Charged With Appropriating a Large Amount of Government Money.

His Wild Speculations Lead to a Discovery of His Crime.

. He Trusted Levis Implicitly, and Still Believes in His Oil Schemer.

The Reputation of an Honorable Lifetime Bestroyed in an Hour.

Col. J. O. P. Burnside, superintendent of the posteffice building and disbursing clark of the postoffice department, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with embeszling \$45,000 of government money. The first outside intimation that anything was wrong in Col. Burnside's office was received yesterday morning, when several hundred postoffice department clerks went there to get their pay in accordance with notices posted in the building the night before. They found the office locked, and discovered that the notices had been torn down. Mr. A. T. Sharp, chief postoffice inspector, came to the disbursing clerk's office and informed the crowd that there would be no paying off that day. The was by order of the postmaster genorni, and that was all he would say at that

The sclarks remembered that Mr. Sharphad book seen about Col. Burnside's office the day before; that he had accompanied him away before the night before and back from the building the night before and back to the building that morning, and it did not take building that morning, and it did not take building that the colonel was a defaulter for a later that the colonel was a defaulter for a later than the colonel was a defaulter for a later than the colonel was a defaulter for a later than the train that the tail drawn \$60,000 from the treasury for pay down and made off with it, but that runs the was soon contradicted. In a short time the following official explanation was time the following official explanation was

farnished:

If it investion of the postmaster general to committee constitute of A. G. Sharp, chief postoffice intercharter, W. Weils, onlet of the division of finance, and lamas T. smith, chief of the book-account of the sixth auditor's office, examined the secounts of Col. J. O. P. Burnaide, super over he and disbursing officer for the post-office department. The result of this examination showed a short men of about \$55,000. His accounts has a not been milly audited by the treasury department can be unappropriation has accurred from thus to time since that date. The post-one was galaxie dismitted that the misappropriation has accurred from the since that date. The post-one was galaxie dismitted than from office and caused him to be outsed and proceedings to be instituted for one bezalement.

The first suspicion entertained by anybody

The first suspicion entertained by anybody as to too finguistics integrity was aroused by his connection with the oil speculation bubble ran by George H. Levis, the abscond-ing broker, Lurusido had persuaded several of his brounds to invest with Levis, and to give them condidence had exhibited to them his hard book, which showed that he had invested targely himself and had realized great profits. When the Levis bubble burst, the force, it was soon generally known that farmatic had been interested in it, for his riends, who had let he vily through his recommendations, relt very unkindly toward him and were not slow to mention it. Burnside, as an interested creditor, went to New York to see about Levis and the money supposed to be invested there, and in con-sequence his name appeared frequently in the newspapers in connection with the affair. the newspapers in connection with the airar. He was put down as having \$20,000 or more invested, but it was generally believed, however, that he had drawn out considerably more than he had put in, and the charges were frequent among those who had been persuaded by him to invest their money that partner scheme or that he knew just what kind of a swindle it was, and was getting his friends in so that he could continue to draw out profits. Col. Burnaide's salary was \$2.100 a year, and Postmaster General Gresham, who saw

the reports about him, could not understand how, with that salary, he could invest so much money in speculation and live so expensively as he was supposed to do. Judge Gresham asked Bornsido for an explanation Burnside had a considerable income, and that Burnside had a considerable income, and that his salary. Judge Gresham spoke of an investigation, and Burnside, although not investigation, and Burnside, sithough not opposing it, nevertheless did not urge it, as an honest man suffering from suspicion would naturally do. This confirmed the pestmaster general's suspicious, and he told the inspectors to go through the disbursing clocks agreement.

clerks accounts.

Messes, Sharp, Wells, and Smith began their work Tuesday afternoon. They counted the cash in the safe, which amounted to about \$7,000. They could not find, kewever, anything in the office or books to show whether that amount was all that ought to be there or not. They asked Col. Burnside to give then some starting point—some date where his so counts had been examined and found to be correct. He told them that his accounts had not been audited since 1881. His books were not posted up to date, the vouchers for the amounts paid out by him were necessarily very numerous, and an examination would be the labor of weeks. The ex-aminers, therefore, left the office that night without discovering anything, but they reported the condition of things which they found, and suggested to the postmaster gua-eral that he write to the secretary of the treasury requesting an immediate audit of Burnside's accounts. The letter was written. and the next day the examiners again visited Burnside's office. They had told Eurnside's bookkeeper, who is also his son, on the previous day to post the books. It only eded an examination of the cash book to show the deficiency. That book showed a balance on hand of about \$52,000. There was but \$7,000 in the safe.

Col. Burnside had in some way heard of the col. Burnaid had in some way heard of the probable order from the treasury for an immediate audit of his accounts which would inevitably show up the deficiency, whatever excuse he made. He made no excuse. He call, "Continuon, there are the figures." gaid: "Contlemen, there are the figures. There should be \$52,009 in the safe. You have counted the money, and there is but \$7,000. The rest is gone. I have not get

He made no explanation at that time as to Me made no explanation at that time as to what had become of it. No further examination of the books was made. The deficiency was admitted. Chief Juspector Sharp took Burnside in charge, although he had no legal authority for doing so. They first wont to the postmaster generally office, where Burnside declined to make any further explanation than that he had lost the money in speculation. He said that but \$5,000 had been lost in the Levis scheme. It was t in the Levis scheme. It was ninged that Mr. Sharp should male with Burnside that night. Burnside It was should said they could go to his house, take a large front bedroom upsteirs, and remain there vithout causing any remark. Mr. Sharp said without causing any remark. At. Sharp said he did not like to go the house under such circumstances, and would prefer spending the night with his priconer in a hotel. He augmented that they go to Burnaide's house, tell Mrs. Burnaide that they should be out all night on business, and then go to a hotel. The did go to Burnaide's house, and Burnaide had a short conversation with his with in the had a short conversation with his wife in the

hall.

"While they were talking," said Mr. Sharp last evening, "I thought about that poor we-man alone there all night, worrying, unable to sleep, not knowing where her husband was, and I called out to Burnside that I

was, and I called out to Burnside that I would stay there."

They went in the house, talked a little while, and went to bed, but there was little gained from him very little information that sleep in the house that night. The next shed light on his transactions."

morning, after breakfast, when Mr. Sharp and the colonel were about to start for the effice, Mrs. Bernside thanked Mr. Sharp for his consideration, reminded him that he had always been the colonel's friend, and asked him to continue that friendship so far as accould consistently with his duty. Mrs. Burnside had not breken down at all, at least is Mr. Sharp's presence. Her husband's difficulties had only been alluded to in the most general way the evening before or at the breakfast fable that morning.

Mr. Sharp took Burnside to the postoffice building and left him in charge of an assistant. Then Mr. Sharp went to the police court and swore out a warrant for Burnside's arrest for embezzling \$47,000 of government money.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

IN THE POLICE COURT.

Comments of Counsel and Court-Ball Fixed at \$45,000.

A herdle cab drove rapidly up to the police court building at 3:35 o'clock. The vehicle contained Chief Postal Inspector A. G. Sharp and his prisoner, Col. Burnside. The party alighted and entered the building, followed by several police court officials, lawyers, and newspaper reporters. Col. Burnside took a seat inside of the dock railings and nervously toyed with his watchebain. His eyes were fixed on the floor before him and his face was almost colorless. The police court officials and reporters also seated themselves inside the railings, and everything was as quiet the railings, and everything was as quiet as a Quaker meeting for ten minutes. The atiliness was broken by the entrance of Judge Snell, District Attorney Werthington and his assistant, Mr. Thomas. After a short consultation the court messenger was dispatched to the office of Judge Jore Wilson, the accused having expressed a desire that he should be secured as his counsel. Pending the arrival of Judge Wilson the crowd in the court room had swelled to about fifty people, and included two private detectives and Detective Carter. When Mr. Wilson arrived he held a short consultation with

tives and Detective Cartor. When Mr. Wilson arrived he held a short consultation with Col. Burnside, during which Judge Snell took his place on the bench.

District Attorney Worthington was the first to speak. He said the counsel for accused had waived an examination, and was willing to let the case go before the grand jury. He would therefore ask that buil be fixed at \$45,000, which was the amount of the defaulation as shown by defendant's own defalcation as shown by defendant's own

books.

Mr. Wilson said he thought the amount demanded by the government was excessive, especially in view of the fact that Col. Burn-side's official bond was on file in the postoffice side's official bond was on file in the postoffice department, and was fully sufficient to cover the sum of the alleged defalcation. "This proceeding," he said, "is not for the purpose of collecting any amount of money, but for the purpose of securing the attendance of the defendant at the time and place set for the trial. I don't know of any case in all of my experience where such an amount has ever been required by counsel for the govern-ment."

The court, "Is he prepared to give bail?"

The court. "Is he prepared to give bail?"
Mr. Wilson sald, looking at Col. Burnside,
"We can give bail to-night."

"We can give ball to-night."
Col. Burnside rose quickly, and advancing, said, "Oh, yes, sir."
Said the court: "I think the amount should be fixed in this court, so that no increase will

be fixed in this court, so that no increase will be necessary in the upper court. The district attorney has asked that bail be fixed at the amount of the defalcation. This matter has just been discovered during the past twenty-four hours."

The district attorney said he would contend in this court, as well as in the court above, that bail be fixed at the amount of the defication. Otherwise a party might default in the sum of \$100,000 and put up \$25,000 of the same money as bail.

Another reference to Burnside's official bond caused the district attorney to say: "I have heard that three of the sureties on his postoffice bond are dead. At any rate that bend does not affect this case. We are here to punish the guilty parties."

Mr. Wilson insisted that the police court was not the place to collect any amount of

Mr. Wisson insisted that the police courts was not the place to collect any amount of money alleged to have been taken by the accused. The ball should be sufficient only to secure Burnside's attendance at the trial. The province of the law is not to fix ball at such a sum that the party is not able to give it, and which will result in his incarceration in jail. He named \$25,000 as an ample appears. Said the court, "The bail will be fixed as

asked by the government, \$45,000, and then you can apply to Judge MacArthur of the criminal term. I am surprised and feel sorry that this man. orry that this man-

The sentence was cut off by Mr. Wilson who arese and stated that Burnside would probably be able to give the amount in the afternoon or night, "It is always a hard matter to raise such large amounts," he said, Chief Inspector Sharp then turned Col. Burnside over to the custody of Marshal McBlair, of the police court.

The accused addressed the court, and asked

in a somewhat nervous way: "Your honor, can we come to your house to-night at different times? I have arranged with most of those I expect to go on my bond to see them at their places of business between 4 and 5 inches."

The judge replied that he would stay home all the evening to accommodate the defend-ant, although he had made several engage-

cents.

Col. Burnside, in company with his counil and a bailiff, started out to secure
ondsmen. The parties who give bail in the bondsmen. The parties who give bail in the amount will have to certify that they are worth \$90,000 in real estate.

HOW THE FAULT WAS DISCOVERED

The Postmaster General's Suspicions-

His Interviews with the Colonel. In an interview last evening Postmaster General Gresham said that when the fact was published that Col. Burnside was mixed up in some way in the Lovis matter he had summoned the disbarsing clerk. "The colonel assured me that his accounts were all straight," said Gen. Gresham, "and that the money involved was his own. I told him that might all be true, and that I should be only too glad to have it turn out that way, but that I thought it best for the depart-ment, best for himself, and for all concerned to have this fact stated as the result of a careful examination of his accounts. To this he assented, and experts were put on the accounts of his office at once. They made little headway, and in a short time reported to me that they could only make slow progress, became there had been no final settlements with the treasury de-partment since June, 1881, nearly three years ago. I theroupon wrote to the treasury departs ment asking that a statement be made as quickly as possible, showing exactly how Col. Burnside's accounts stood

Col. Burnside's accounts stood
"The experts adopted a new plan of action,
pending a reply from the treasury department. They charged Col. Burnside with all
the money he had received from June, 1881,
to date, and credited him with the disburse-

ments and with the cash on hand. The truth was soon arrived at."
"What explanation did be make?"
"He has not made a satisfactory explanation of how the money went. His lawyers advised him to say nothing, and his state-ments are therefore somewhat vague. I gathered from his talk with me that he thought ored from his task with me that he thought the deficiency would amount to about \$5,000. He claimed that he is entitled to certain credits in 1892 and 1883, which will reduce the total. How this is 1 is not know, He told me that his trouble originated in the robbery of the safe two or three years age, I understood him to say, and that he took to speculating in the hope that he might make specific to replace the amount stoics. enough to replace the amount stolen

HUNTING BONDSMEN.

Two Found and Another Required-The Bond to be Given To-day.

After the proceedings in the police court, Mr. Burnside, in company with a deputy marshal, started out to find bail. He visited marshal, started out to find buil. He visited a number of merchants, and finally secured Mr. H. D. Boteler and G. M. Oyster, with whom he went to the residence of Judge Shell. Here the above named gentlemen announced their willingness to become surety for Colonel Burnside, but Judge Shell stated that he should like three gentlemen on the bond. Col. Burnside said he could save the other in the merchants. said he could secure the other in the morning, and the judge said he would accept bends at 9 o'clock to-day. Col. Burnside was then remanded to the care of the marshal, and went to his home on O atreet, near Ninth.

IN JAIL.

Locked Up in Howgate's Old Cell. Col. Burnside was taken to the district jall at 11 o'clock last night by the deputy marshal who had him in charge, and locked up in the ceil occupied by Howgate at the time of his excape. The ceil is in the main corridor, first floor. On entering the building Col. Burnsido was very much affected, and in a heart broken way, said: "My God, here at last." He refused to talk, saying that by advice of counsel he would say nothing until the proper time came when all would be known. When asked why he had brought his prisoner to jail the deputy marshal said he had failed to furnish bonds, and that the officials had not forgotten Howgate's case, and did not propose to take any chauces. shal who had him in charge, and locked up in

BURNSIDE AND LEVIS.

What the Colonel Told Inspector Sharp About the Oil Speculation.

There was much more of pity for Burnside's sad plight than exultation over his fall in the expressions of men on the street yes-terday. He is believed by many to have been the complete dupe of Levis, and there are some things which show that his illusions in regard to that versatile swindler are not even yet dispelled. Wednesday night, when Sharp and Burnside were talking together at the latter's house, Burnside declared that Levis's story as to the broker with the "tip" from the Standard Oil company was perfectly true. He said that Levis was making money rapidly and paying out legitimate profits actually made to investors until the crash came in Wall to investors until the crash came in Wall street. Then it was only because he did't have as much money as the Standard Oil company that he broke. The Standard Oil company told their broker to "stand under the market" and that "tip" was immediately telegraphed to Levia, who accordingly bought. The oil company, with plenty of mency, could "stand under the market," even if it sagged considerably, but it did not require much of a drop to crush Levis and his little money.

"I healtated some time before going into it," said Burnside to Sharp, "and at first I only invested a little money, but the profits relied up so fast that I put in more and more until"—

There he stopped without finishing the sentence. He has not at any time said that he used government money, but he came very near it just then.

"It's too bad," said Mr. Sharp, "that you didn't find Levis in New York and break his head."

didn't find Levis in New York and break his head."

"I didn't go to New York," replied the colonel, "to find Levis. I went to look after that money, but it was tied up. It was tied up," he peated in a hopeless tone.

Much has been said about Burnside's extravagant way of living and his expensive establishment, but there seems to be but one reason for such talk. He usually owned several fine, fast horses, and drove and rode them a great deal, so that people came to think that he was spending much money in horse fiesh. A friend of his said yesterday that he made money instead of spending it in horses. He bought raw colts, "shaped them up," and always sold them at an advance. His excursions with the National Rifles and the like them at an advance. His excursions with the National Rifles and the like also gave people the impression that he was semething of a spendthrift. "People don't stop to think," said this same friend, "that the colonois are always 'deadheaded' on trains and at hotels, and it's only the wirestes who have to nay. It cost Burnside privates who have to pay. It cost Burnside mighty little money to travel."

A CURIOUS POSITION.

Obliged to Hold Money Until His Accounts Were Andited. The first thought of many people on hearing

of the defalcation was that the government must do business in a very loose way if a man could embezzle \$45,000 without a suspicion that he was doing wrong. A partial explanation is found in the peculiar nature of the disbursing clerk's office. He belongs to two departments. He is appointed by the postmaster general, and his work is in the postodice department, but his bond is approved and his accounts are audited by the treasury department. Col. Burnside, as superintendent of the postoffice Burnside, as superintendent of the postoffice building, also had absolute control of the fund for repairs and supplies. For these purposes congress made a yearly appropriation in bulk and Col. Burnside, by a requisition on the freasury, could draw out the entire amount whenever he pleased. If he did not expend the entire amount he was obliged to retain the rest until his accounts were audited, which might not be for two years, and as was accusally the case this time. years, and as was actually the case this time, for a much longer period. The examiners found that he had carried \$4,000 balance unsound that he had carried \$4,000 balance un-expended of repair fund for look which he could not have paid back into the treasury if he had desired until the account had been audited and the amount ordered returned. This amount was part of the \$45,000. Col. Rurnside also drow an approxi-mate amount for pay days, and always allowed something for contingencies. This left him twice a month with balances ranging from \$1500 to \$2,500, which he was obliged to keep \$500 to \$2,500, which he was obliged to keep ntil ordered to return it. It was from them we sources that Burnside got his \$45,000. Se as is known his books are perfectly clear and straight. The only difficulty is that the ant which the books show should be "on hand" has disappeared.

A TALK WITH THE AUDITOR.

Why Eurnaide's Accounts Were Not Au-

dited to Date. First Auditor Reynolds, who audits the accounts of disbursing officers, said last night that Col. Burnside's accounts were audited up to January last, but since that time the colonel had furnished no account of his payments. "He should have accounted to my office every quarter," and Mr. Reynolds, "but has not as yet made returns for the quarter ending March 31. His contingent accounts, for which he is responsible to Fifth Auditor Alexander, have not been audited since June 1, 1883. The reason of this is because of the vest amount of rebate husiness transacted. at amount of rebate business transacted

that office. They have, I understand, formed but very little current business ected with the postedice since that and the defalcation was not discovered now Col. Buraside had no dealings other of our departments except to the lies vouchers and statements. He made his estimates for every month, and, after being approved by the postmatter general, they were sent to the treasurer. The chary list of the rest effect department is digitly under \$20,000 per most. He was again. under \$60,000 per mont. He would make a might, and other addressments, and oth

full amount for each quarter. The trouble was that his cash books and available funds were not examined every quarter. If they had been, the discrepancy would have been discovered immediately. Mr. Alexander told me that the discrepancy in Col. Burnside's contingent accounts was about \$30,000; the defications in his salary accounts are not so much, for his accounts up to Jan. I were all right, and he has paid all of the salaries from that time up to date, so that the surplus is slight. The total amount of the discrepancies is, I believe, less than \$45,000, but of course no accurate estimate can be made. I first suspected that something was wrong when I was unable to secure his accounts for the quarter ending March \$1."

THE NATIONAL RIFLES. The Colonel's Command Not Injured by His Fall.

The National Rifles, with which body Col. Burnside has been connected since their organization as commanding officer, turned out an unusually large number to attend the opera at the National theater last night, seventy-one men marching up from the armery, under command of Lieut, J. F. Oyster. On Wednesday night, at the drill, when the question of attenting the opera was brought up, only thirty names were put down as certain to on but after the concentration of Col. only thirty names were put down as certain to go, but after the announcement of Col. Burnside's difficulty yesterday the men railied to show that the organization was not disturbed by the unpleasant news. As one of the officers stated last night: "The Riffes were never so strong as to-night. It is a self-sustaining organization, and is not to be broken up on account of any one man."

It was suspected that, perhaps, Col. Burnside had spent a great deal of money on the Riffes, but this is not so. Liouts, Oyster and Evans both state that the corps does not owe Col. Burnside a single dollar. It is admitted that he had at different times advanced

Col. Burnside a single dollar. It is admitted that he had at different times advanced money to pay certsin bills that were presented, but this was no more than other officers had done, and the amounts so advanced had been reimbursed by appropriation at the next meeting of the corps. The men all have a great affection for their commanding officer, and sincerely hope that he will come out all right. The Rifles will hold a meeting tonight to discuss their proposed western trip, for which arrangements had been nearly completed. It is not likely that there will be any change of plans, and the corps will be any change of plans, and the corps will start at the time heretofore agreed upon,

THE COLONEL'S RECORD.

As Cittzen, Soldier, and Public Official He Has Always Stood High.

Col. Burnside was appointed to a third-class clerkship in the postoffice department in 1869, and in 1875, when Mr. Chenowith retired from the office of disbursing clerk for that department, Col. Buraside was promoted to the po-sition. He had lived for a number of years in Freeport, Ill., and his application for appointment was indersed by Senator Logan, Gov. Cullom, Mortin, and others. He entered the army in 1861 as a private, and rose stop by step by gallant service until he was mustered out as a lieutenant colonei. After he came to Washington he took a deep interest in the welfare of the capital city, and was always to be found active in the advancement of any measure which would benefit the material interests of the district, and soon became known as a generous and public-spirited citizen.

He was one of the founders of the Columbia

Rifle club, and attained a high reputation as a long range markenian. When the National Rifles were re-organized Col. Burnside was elected captain, and has since been identified with face prosperity of that popular organiza-tion. In all the movements of the Rifles the judgment of their commanding officer has been deferred to, and his energy and activity have contributed largely to the success which have contributed largely to the success which has crowned every undertaking of the corps.

Col. Burnside was also connected with the Washington Operatic association, and was its first president. To this association he did advance money during the first year of its existence, but that has been paid back, with the exception of about \$250.

Col. Burnside's habits of living were not considered extrawagant. His residence, No.

considered extravagant. His residence, No. 927 O street, is a brick house of unprotending appearance, furnished in a plain but substantial manner, and he was not accustomed to give entertainments involving crest expease. He has been regarded as a frank, open-hearted man, always willing to centribute to any public enterprise or private charity, and was considered to peases good business experience and sagacity. Up to yesterday, among his friends and acquaint ances, his integrity was unquestioned.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Postoffice Clerks to Be Paid Satur day-Burnside's Sureties.

At the request of Postmaster General Gresham, Treasurer Wyman will pay off the clerks of that department Saturday morning. Col. Burnside's office will remain in chargo of Inspector Sharpand the expert accountants until a thorough investigation is made, when they will make a report to the postmaster

general and Secretary Folger.

Burnside's bend to secure the government is in the sum of \$40,000, and bears date of 1875. The sureties are N. L. Jaffries, H. M. Hutchinson, E. C. Ingersoll, Wash E. Burnside's bond to secure the government is in the sum of \$40,000, and bears date of 1875. The sureties are N. L. Jedries, H. M. Hutchinson, E. C. Ingersell, Wash R. Williams, John Coughin, and William Rutherford, Two of these bondsmen, viz: Messrs, Ingersell, a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersell, and Hutchinson are dead, but the government officers have no death of the government officers have no doubt of the

safficiency of the bond.

A rumor was current last night that discrepancies had been discovered in the accounts of an efficial in one of the uprown departments, which, when investigated, proved

Seven Men Ellled.

SOMERSET, PA., May 29,-Yesterday evening the western end of the Laurel bill tunnel on the South Pennsylvania railroad caved in, crushing six men to death and so badts mangling five others that one has since died and another cannot live more than a hours. The seven men killed are all foroiguers.

The tunnel was in about 7 feet and the heading was driven through treacherons sandstone, the cut being between 40 and 50 feet deep. The foreman of the work had just completed his examination and reported it safe when the mass commenced to it safe when the mass commenced to move and rush on the unfortunate men. A large atone struck one of the men, Herally driving him into the ground. The rock had to be blasted before it could be removed and the body recovered. The other men were crushed out of all semblance of humanity, nearly every bone in their hodies being profes. The bone in their bodies being proken. The wounded men were cared for as beat the un-skilled men around were able to, until physicians, living six miles away, could be summoned. One of the men had a be summoned. One of the men had a hole cut in his skull about the size of the silver dollar. He retained conscious-ness for an hour or more, then grew delirious and dud in great agony. One other man who worked with the gang is missing, and it is thought that his body will be found deeper. The seven men killed are all foreigners, and the lamentations of their couradas when the bodies were taken mangled and bleeding from the earth was most pitiful.

Clan-na-Guel Picate. The Clan-na-Gael will picnic at Juene-mann's picasure garden this afternoon and evening. There will be speaking by Hon. John Finerty and other gentlemen, dancing, singing, and other amusements.

SOME POLITICS.

Arrival of Delegates in Chicago-Gen. Butler Neminated by the Greenbackers -Other Political Notes.

CHICAGO, May 29 .- There was a greater offox of delegates and gentlemen prominent n the republican party councils this morning han on any previous day, and the hotel lobbies are beginning to assume an air of great activity. No solid state delegation has yet arrived, and none are expected before to-morrow. The delegates new on the ground are mainly from the south. A few New York and Perusylvania delegates have He Commits the Crime Wantedy, and Without come in advance or the main body, among whom may be mentioned James D. Warren, chairman of the New York state of New York, both of whom are delegates. Assistant Postmaster Goneral Hatton, Col. George B. Corkhill, of washington, and Charles Emory Smith, of Washington, and Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, are also here. The sub-committee of the national committee is holding an almost continuous session arranging for seating the delegates and other convention details in order to be able to report to the full committee next Saturday. No headquarters in the interest of any candidate, with the exception of Gen. Logan, have yet been opened, but the Arthur and the Blaino headquarters will be in realiness tomorrow morning.

morrow morning.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 29. — The national groundack convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, Gen. Weaver, presiding. The committee on resolutions reported a platform, which was adopted. It protests against the giving of lands to railroad monopolies; denounces the pooling of stock; domands the nucleonated of the condition of labor and condemns the importation of foreign labor; recommends a popular vote on an amend-ment to the constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic, and urges that all disabled soldiers of the late war should be equitably pensioned.

The greenbackers nominated Butler for president, and West, of Mississippi, for vice

president, and West, of Mississippi, for vice president.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin says: "All the Fennsylvanians have been trying to get Cameron to come out and declare himself for Blaine or Arthur, or some other prominent candidate, and to use his influence with the state delegates to Chicago, but he resolutely refuses. He says he is going to support to the utmost of his power the man that the convention may nominate, no matter who he may be. of his power the man that the convention may nominate, no matter who he may be. But he has been out of the country during all the time that the arrangements of the party have been going on, the delegates to the state convention were chosen, and that convention met in his absence. He was in Italy or Spain, or some out of the way region, and the delegates to Chicago were chosen without his presumsing to interfere by his influence or advice. He is no more a part of their constituency than any other by his influence or advice. He is no more a part of their constituency than any other absent eitisen. While he has proferences, like every earnest voter in the state, he is not going to Chicago, nor is he going to try to influence the delegates for or against any caudidate, nor will he make any effort to have the delegates vote as a unit. This and other questions he profers that they should settle for themselves. He intends to keep out of the contest for the nominations; but when the ticket is made he will spare no endeavor to secure its success. This determination I may mention, was expressed with much emphasis in a personal interview. It may be added that Senator Cameron has no disposition to underrate—as many republicans position to underrate—as many republicans do—the power of the democratic party, and their determination to use all possible means to carry the election in November. The crisis in financial affairs, with a possible increased depression in business before November, although arising from no political causes, nor from acts of the republican administration, may even have a demornizing effect in such a hive of industry as the republican state of Pennsylvania, and therefore he sees the need of nominating a strong ticket on a position to underrate-as many republicans

nominating a strong ticket on a sound platform. If he were to offer counsel to the Pennsylvania delegation he would be abused for it; and he will probably be abused if he does not offer such counsel, but keeps aloof, as he declares he will do. has faith that the Ponnsylvania delegates will act wisely for the best interests of the state, the party, and the nation, and he in-tends to abide by the action of the conven-tion and work heart and soul for the nominces, whoever they may be. If there should be any want of harmony among the republi-cans of Penusylvania it will not be from any

word or deed of his."

BALTIMORE, May 29.—A special train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, conveying representatives of the press to the national republican convention in Chicago, will leave Baltimore at 8.30 to morrow morning. The train consists of a combined smoker and baggage car, two new Baltimore and Ohio sleepers, and the splendid Mann bondoir car, Adelina Patti (tendered by Col. Mann), and will be in charge of Mr. J. G. Pangborn, assistant general passenger agent of the road. The train will take from here represents-

tives of all the daily city papers, and will be joined in Washington by gentiemen connected with the local press and representatives and correspondents in that city of most of the leading papers of the country, numbering about fifty. The train will leave Washington about fifty. The train will leave Washington at 10 o'clock sharp, and arrive at Cumberland at 2, where the party will take dinner. West of the Ohlo river the dining car Manhattan will be attached to the train and meals served in it. It will make the run from Baltimore to Chicago in twenty-four hours, arriving

Beach Racing association there were three thousand people present. The weather was disagreeably cold and the track heavy. First Kampland, King Fan second, and Plunger third. Time, 1:05!, The selling race, 14 miles, was won by Lutestring, Centennial second, Bonairetta

ird. Time, 2:00. Third race—purse, for all ages, was won by blonel Watson, Pearl Thorne second, Hamble third. Time, 2: 19.

Hurdle race—one and a-quarter miles, wen by Colmage first, Ruchester second, Kate Cronin third. Time, 2:26.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Mesers, Hitt, Clements, and Belmont, of the house committee - foreign affairs, have agreed to report to me full committee a measure authorizing the President to open negotiations with the government of Great littled for a renewal of the Canadian re-

ANOTHER MURDER.

Isaac Tinney is Fatally Stabbed in a House of Ill-Repute.

Frenchy Ross, a Well-Known Colored Desperado, the Murderer,

the Slightest Provention.

The Scene of the Tragedy-Statements of the Witnesses.

A wanton and unprovoked murder was committed this morning between 1:30 and 2 o'clock in the house of Mary E. Neal, No. 203 Eleventh street northwest. It appears that after the house, which is of ill-repute, was closed for the night, a man demanded admittance, and on opening the door it proved to be a colored man, known as Frenchy lions. He was told that the house was closed, but he persisted in entering, and said he was drunk, and could whip any one in the house. Miss Noal told him they were all peaceable there, and did not desire any disturbance.

there, and did not desire any disturbance, but he kept on awearing, and finally made a lunge at her with a knife. This frightened the woman, and she immediately started for the fifth precine station, on Twelfth street, but a square distant, to produce an officer.

According to the story of Charles Meredith, who was in the house at the time, after the woman had left the house, Ross continued to assert that he could whip any man in the house. His noisy exclamations brought down the cohor innates, and among them was issue Tinney, who expectulated with Ross and endeavored to quiet him. Instead of his entreaties having the desired effect, Ross turned upon him and stabbed him severely in the abdomen, making a frightful gash by turning the knife while in his victim's body. Tinney fell to the floor, and blood flowed from the wound freely.

Drs. Markeiter and Taylor, from the Emorgency hospital, were at once summoned, hat

Drs. Marketter and Taylor, from the Emergency hospital, were at onco-summoned, but it was found that an artery had been cut, and that the man was dying from internal hemorrhage. He expired in about twenty minutes after belog stabbed.

Hoss immediately fled. It is said that he was accompanied by John Harris, John R., Timms, and James A. Payne, also colored, who remained either outside the house during the affray or about within the deer-

who remained either outside the house during the affray or stood within the deer-way, and took no part in the attack upon Tisney, nor did they try to prevent Ross from committing the orime, Timms and Payne were arrested and taken to the fifth precinct station. Ross and Harris escaped, and up to 4 o clock had not been cantured. captured.

The murdered man is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, quite black, 23 years of age, and resides at No. 1510 M street northwest. His

resides at No. 1510 M street northwest. His occupation is that of a waiter.

Freuchy Ross, the murderer, is well known to the police as a desperate character. When in liquor he is especially quarrelsome, as was the case last night. The scene in the house was a ghastly one. Stretched on the floor covered with an army bianked was the murdered man, while about him was a pool of blood, and pieces of linen, which had evidently been used to stanneh his wound, all red with blood, were scattered around. Moredith, who saw the tragedy committed, sat in a chair by the dead body, and seemed to be unable to take his eyes from the horrid sight. The female inmates of the bouse were ranged upon the opposite side of the room, and, with the exception of the proprietress, seemed utterly dazed by the the proprietress, seemed utterly dazed by the

occurrence.
Officers are on the hunt for Ross, and, as his haunts are known to the police, it is expected that he will be arrested to-day ELECTING A BISHOP.

The Episcopal Convention Have Nine Ballots Without Sceneing an Election-

The Contest to Be Resumed To-Day. BALTIMORE, May 28.-The Protestant Episcopal convention resumed its session this morning. The president, Dr. Leeds, an-nounced a number of committees. Rev. Dr. Hutton, chairman of the committee on the memorial to the late Bishop Pinekney, read the committee's report. The life and labors of Bishop Pinekney were referred to in feeling terms and on motion the memorial feeling terms, and on motion the memorial was ordered to be spread on the Journal and

a copy sent to the family of the deceased. It was also resolved that 2,000 copies be printed for distribution. Br. liall Harrison presented a sories of resolutions calling for an election of a bishop to be made the special order of business at 12 o'clock, and after considerable discussion this was decided upon.
Dr. P. C. Williams, of Baltimore, offered a

Dr. P. C. Williams, of Baltimore, offered a motion that the salary of the bishop be fixed at \$7.000, which was so amended as to make the salary \$5.000 per annum, and it was adopted. The convention proceeded to ballist for a bishop, the following names having been put in nomination: Rev. Dr. George Leeds, Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair, Rev. Dr. W. W. Williams, Rev. Dr. Grammar, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Ercleston, Baltimore, Rev. Dr. J. S. Lindsay, Georgetown, D. C. Rev. Dr. William Paret, Rev. Dr. J. H. Elliott, and Rev. Dr. Leonard, Washington, Rev. A. J. Rich. Escherstown. will be attached to the train and meals sorved in it. I will make the run from Baltimore to Chicago in twenty-four hours, arriving Saturday morning.

New York; May 29.—About 60 members of the committee of 100 appointed to attend the Chicago convention, in accordance with the resolution of the meeting of business monto urgo the nomination of Fresident Arthur, started for Chicago to-night. Three Pullman cars were provided for the delegation.

The Late Dr. Gross's Witt.

Philadphinia, May 29.—The will of the late Prof. Samnel D. Gross was admitted to probate to-day. He bequeaths his medical library, muscum, and diagrams to one of the following institutions: The Jefferson Medical coilege, or the Philadelphia Academy of Sargery, or the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the choice of said institution to be made by his executor. If the institutions or chosen does not accept this bequeath, then it is to go to the University of Pennsylvania or the New York Academy of Medicine. He also bequeaths the sum of \$5.000 to provide a prize every five years for the writer of the best original essay illustrative of some subject in surgical pathology on surgical practice founded upon original investigation.

Brighton Beach Races.

New York, May 29.—At the Brighton Beach Racing association there were three thousand people present. The weather was thousand people present. The weather was

ing, 9. Total, 134; necessity to a choice, 30, This concluded the balloting to-night. Lev. Dr. Leeds was elected representative of the Maryland diocese in the board of Lustees of the General Theological seminary 48 New York. The convention adjourned nulli tomorrow morning.

A Gotden Celebration. Baltimons, Mn., May D.—Ray. Charles Piccivillo, S. J., prefect or studies and Jibrarian at Woodstock college, Heward county, Md., on Tucaday, at the institution, cclearated the golden jubies of his religion tite. Many joints from all over the United States were present, and congratulated the venerable joint on the occurrence.

Eather Picceville is a region of Rome and

Father Piccipillo is a native of Rome, and was ordained at the Jesuit college to that city, where he was inbesquently confessor to Plus IX and King Vistor I meaning. Dur-ing the political troubles between the king and the pope he found it capaliests to leave Italy, which he day, younge to Woodstack